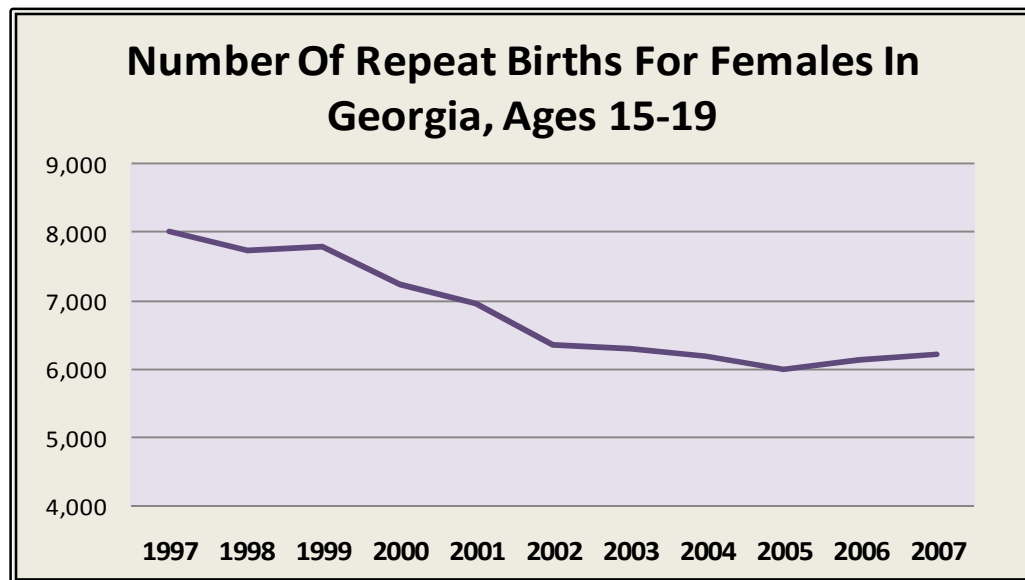




HEALTHY

- IMPROVE Health of Children

GOCF outcome indicator: repeat adolescent pregnancies/births
-for high school students



Data Source: Georgia Department of Community Health Division of Public Health, OASIS Web Query, 2010.

Between 1997 and 2007, annual births to teenage females in Georgia who already had at least one child ranged from 4,282 to 3,501. Teen mothers and their children may require more support from government welfare such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). 50% of Georgia families on TANF were started by a teenage parent. In addition to presenting challenges to family stability, teen pregnancy affects the state at large: state funds also pay for special services for high-risk mothers and babies, child abuse, day care, health care, foster care, education for children with mental and physical disabilities, and training for mothers who receive public assistance. Successful teenage pregnancy prevention programs address the wide range of social and economic factors that relate to teen behavior.

- Teens who are already parents are an important target population for programs that work to prevent teen childbearing . The following are factors that have been shown to decrease teen mothers' chances of having another birth:
 - Using contraceptives, Staying in school, Not living with a male partner
- Research suggests that in home visits with teen mothers, case management, mentoring programs, and parenting classes can delay additional childbearing.
- Teen childbearing in Georgia cost taxpayers at least \$344 million in 2004. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy estimated that \$9.1 billion in public funding was expended on teenage childbearing in the same year.

Data Sources: Georgia Campaign for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, 2010. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, 2006.